

**National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior**

**Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Arizona-Utah**



Page One Land Exchange Environmental Assessment

January 2004



Environmental Assessment

Page One Land Exchange

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Arizona-Utah

Summary

This environmental assessment analyzes the effects of a land exchange authorized in PL 108-43 between the National Park Service (NPS) and Page One LLC. Congress has authorized the exchange of approximately 312.5 acres of land within Glen Canyon NRA that are visually isolated from the rest of the recreation area and are not accessible to the public for approximately 122.93 privately-owned acres that lie east of Highway 89 within the scenic view of all visitors entering the recreation area from Utah. This private land has power, water and access to Highway 89. The exchange would preclude any possible future development on the private land and protect the scenic values of the recreation area for future generations. This environmental assessment addresses two alternatives: No Action (no exchange) or the Proposed Action (proceed with the exchange), which is the NPS and environmentally preferred alternative. █

The environmental consequences of the proposed action include the potential for adverse effect to soils on the NPS land that would be site specific, long-term, and negligible. This would result from private development on that land. The No Action alternative, or no exchange, would mean that the opportunity to protect the scenic values of the recreation area would be lost. The environmental consequence, if development were to occur on the privately-owned land, would be a local, long-term, moderate, adverse effect on scenic resources.

Public Comment

If you wish to comment on the environmental assessment you may mail or email comments to the name and address below. This environmental assessment will be on public review for 30 days. Please note that the names and addresses of people who comment become part of the public record. **If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment.** We will make all submissions from organizations, businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses available for public inspection in their entirety.

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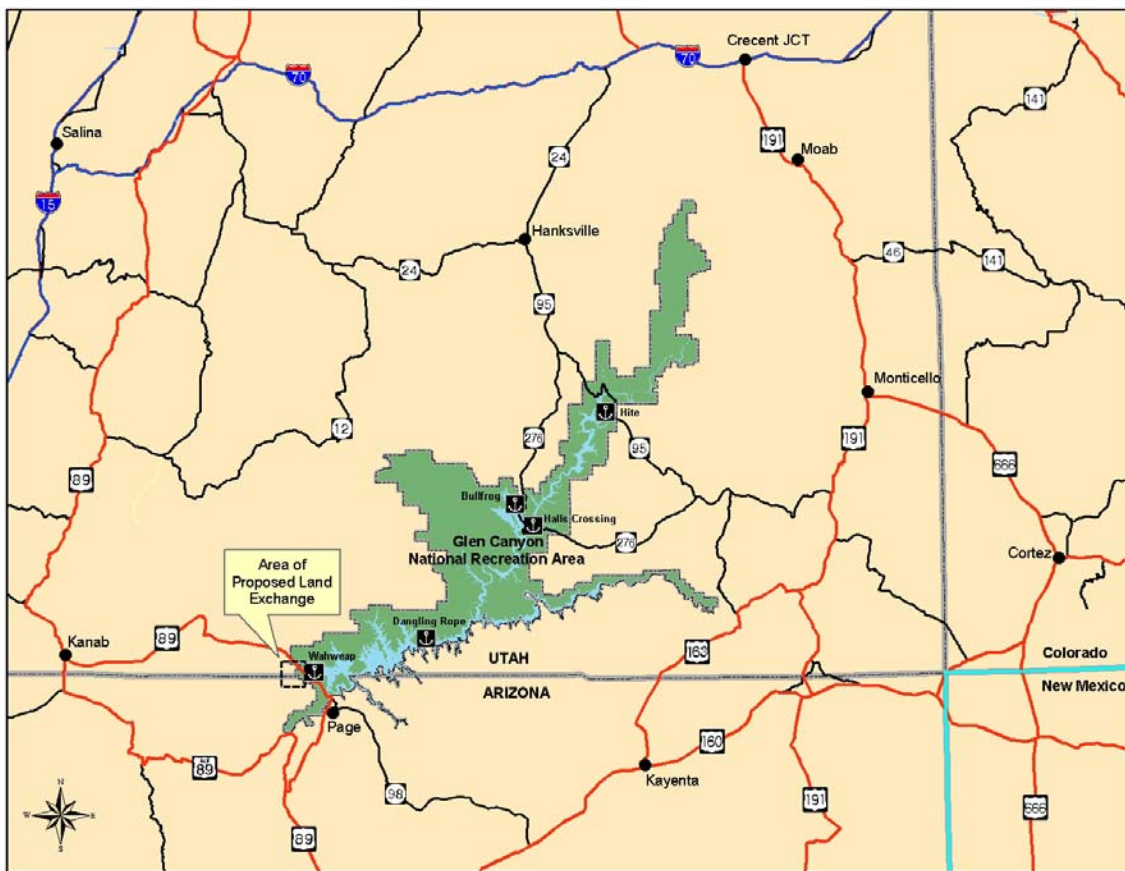
PURPOSE AND NEED

PURPOSE

Glen Canyon NRA (NRA) encompasses more than 1.2 million acres of land and water in southeastern Utah and northeastern Arizona (Figure 1). The principal feature of the area is Lake Powell, which was formed by Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River. Glen Canyon NRA was established by Congress on October 27, 1972 (PL 92-593). The purposes of the recreation area are to “provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment ... and to preserve the scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of the area.”

Glen Canyon NRA is managed by the National Park Service (NPS). The Glen Canyon NRA General Management Plan (GMP) (1979) directs how NPS manages the recreation area to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of Lake Powell and adjacent lands in the states of Arizona and Utah and to preserve the scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of the area.

Figure 1. Region Map



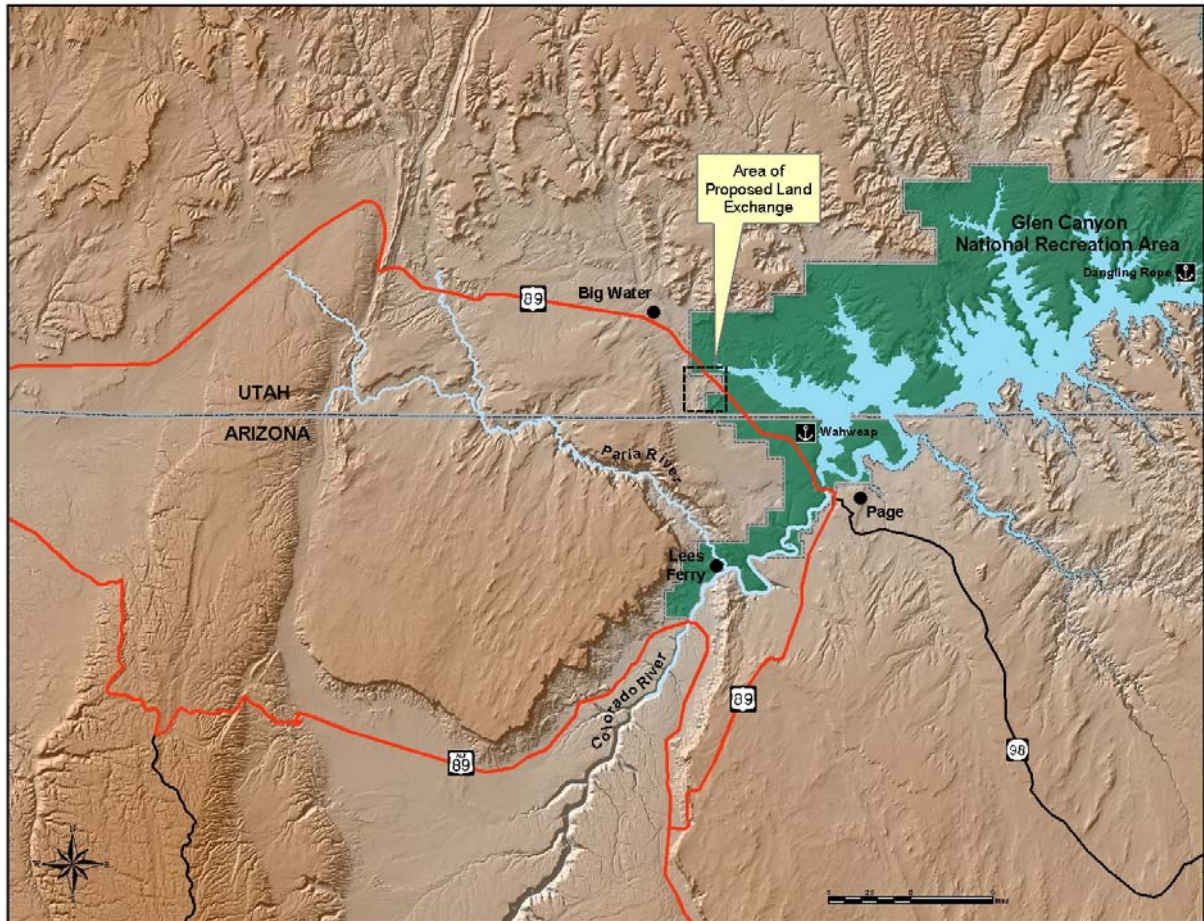
To protect scenic resources, the NPS proposes to exchange recreation area land for private land owned by Page One LLC. The parties involved in this exchange have indicated a desire to proceed with the exchange, and the exchange and boundary adjustments have been authorized by appropriate Congressional legislation (PL 108-43). Successful completion of this exchange will meet the NPS goal to protect the scenic values of the recreation area that contribute to the goal of providing for public outdoor enjoyment.

NEED

Page One LLC owns 122.93 acres of commercially developable land in the scenic viewshed of all visitors entering the recreation area from Utah on Highway 89. If development were to take place on this land, the expansive viewshed that includes Lake Powell, the surrounding topographic features, and Navajo Mountain in the distance would be lost. Exchange of this land would protect it from private development. Any future change to the newly acquired land by the NPS would involve the public.

The location of the proposed land exchange is shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 2. Glen Canyon NRA and exchange location



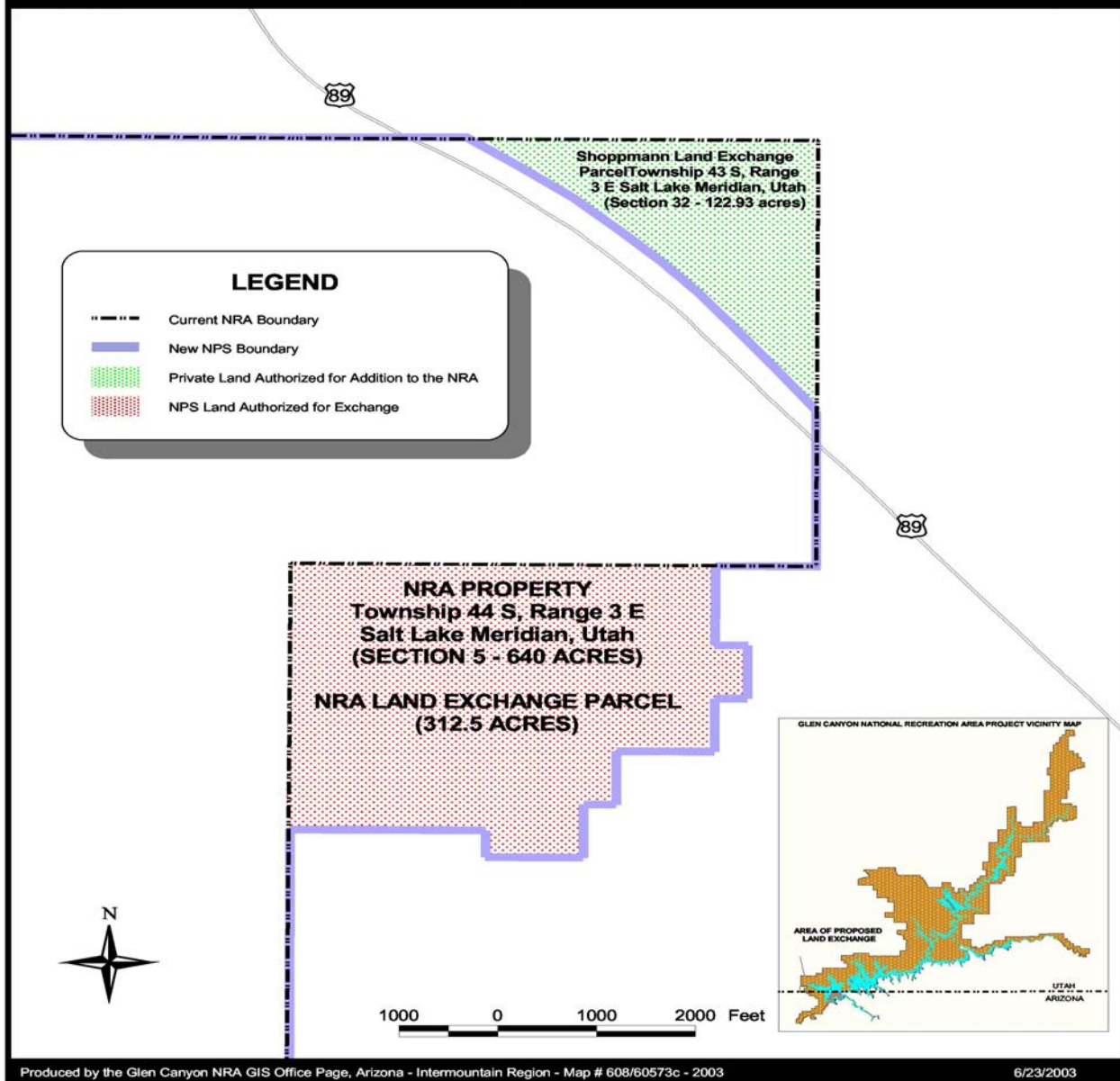
The acquisition of the 122.93-acre parcel identified as the “Shoppman Land Exchange” in Figure 3 will provide permanent protection of the scenic view into the recreation area and across Lake Powell from Highway 89 as one enters the recreation area from the north. This is the main access route into the recreation area from Utah. This private parcel has developed water and, with highway frontage, is a likely area for commercial or residential development. Acquiring this parcel will enhance the visitor enjoyment of the recreation area scenic resources by maintaining an aesthetically pleasing entrance into the area and preventing incompatible development that would be visible from within the recreation area as well as from the highway.

Figure 3. Page One Land Exchange Proposal Map

Page One Land Exchange Proposal

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Arizona/Utah

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



The recreation area parcel includes lands that are visually and geographically isolated from the remainder of the recreation area by a flat-topped mesa called Stud Horse Point. Upon completion of the exchange, the owner will be combining the recreation area parcel with lands he now owns, or has options on, that are owned by Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA). Development of this land by the private owner will enhance the value of adjacent SITLA lands.

This exchange was proposed by the owner of the private land, and the Park Service is considering implementation of this land exchange to protect recreation area scenic resources.

SCOPING

Hearings took place before Congress regarding this proposed land exchange in May 2002 and May 2003. Internal scoping by the recreation area managers and natural and cultural staff specialists was used to identify issues and impact topics. Meetings and discussions were also held with the owner of the private parcel as well as with representatives of SITLA. Discussions took place with Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument staff. Affiliated Indian tribes were consulted. No issues were raised by affiliated tribes that involved either of the exchange parcels. Issues that were identified are addressed in the *Impact Topics* section.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED ACTION TO OTHER PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The proposed exchange is consistent with the objectives of Glen Canyon NRA and the planning zones for the recreation area that were established through a public involvement process and completion of the Glen Canyon GMP. The NPS parcel to be exchanged is within the Recreation and Resource Utilization Zone, which consists of areas possessing somewhat less scenic value than Natural Zone, greater susceptibility to the activities of man, potential or actual mineral resources, or value for utility rights-of-way or development; and permitted activities include grazing, riding mountain bikes, or operating vehicles on open, unpaved roads, and development of primitive trailhead facilities. The parcel that the NPS will obtain will be managed as Development Zone; the same as existing NPS lands that abut the property. This zone provides for visitor services and maintenance of facilities where existing planning, public involvement, and development have taken place. No NPS development is planned for this parcel, and no future development would take place on this newly acquired land without public involvement.

This exchange is consistent with recreation area management plans and policies and will not require additional funds for operation or maintenance. This is a very cost effective way of making this acquisition, and even though the private parcel may appraise at a higher value, the owner does not want any compensation. This exchange promotes the recreation area's policy of working constructively with park neighbors to resolve issues. This exchange has been legislatively reviewed and authorized.

IMPACT TOPICS

Issues and concerns affecting this project were identified by NPS specialists, as well as from the input of other federal, state, and local agencies. The impact topics were identified on the basis of federal laws, regulations, and orders; NPS *Management Policies* (2001); and NPS knowledge of limited or easily impacted resources. Impact topics identified included air quality, aquatic resources, natural soundscapes, wildlife, vegetation, threatened and endangered species (including state sensitive species), cultural resources, visitor experience, soils and geology, socioeconomic impacts, scenic or visual resources, hazardous materials, minerals, prime farmlands, environmental justice, paleontological resources, as well as vegetation and flora resources.

IMPACT TOPICS DISMISSED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS

The rationale for dismissing specific topics from further consideration is given below.

Air Quality

No ground disturbing activities are associated with this proposal so there will be no dust or other air quality impacts. The exchange is unlikely to adversely affect the climate and air quality of the area, although future development actions may cause minor short-term adverse effects through dust and diesel exhaust resulting from construction activities. Therefore, air quality was dismissed as an impact topic in this document.

Aquatic Resources

The two land areas involved in the proposed action have no wetlands, springs, or any permanent aquatic resources. A dry wash occasionally transports run-off water through both parcels. Under certain conditions, water may temporarily pool in the wash and provide habitat for aquatic invertebrates. The parcel of land that will be acquired by the NPS under the proposed action currently includes a well that will be plugged prior to the proposed action. The proposed action will have no effect on aquatic resources. Therefore, aquatic resources are dismissed as an impact topic in this document.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, "General Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," requires all federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice into their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs and policies on minorities and low-income populations and communities. The proposed action would not have disproportionate health or environmental effects on minorities or low-income populations or communities as defined in the Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Justice Guidance (1998). Therefore, environmental justice was dismissed as an impact topic in this document.

Hazardous materials

A survey completed by a NPS contractor during the period of August 25-27, 2003, determined that there are no hazardous materials on either parcel. Therefore, hazardous materials are dismissed as an impact topic in this document.

Minerals

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) minerals specialists determined that there are no mineral bearing formations in either parcel. Therefore, minerals were dismissed as an impact topic in this document.

Prime and Unique Farmlands

In August 1980, the Council on Environmental Quality directed that federal agencies must assess the effects of their actions on farmland soils classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) as prime or unique. Prime or unique farmland is defined as soil that particularly produces general crops such as common foods, forage, fiber, and oil seed; unique farmland produces specialty crops such as fruits, vegetables, and nuts. According to NRCS, none of the soils in the project area are classified as prime and unique farmlands. Therefore, the topic of prime and unique farmlands was dismissed as an impact topic in this document.

Socioeconomic Environment

The proposed action would not immediately change local or regional land use or impact local businesses or other agencies. Future development of the NPS exchange parcel as part of a larger project would change local land use and impact local businesses and other agencies. The socioeconomic impact of such a development to local businesses and adjacent SITLA lands is unknown. Therefore, socioeconomic environment will not be addressed as an impact topic in this document.

Natural Soundscapes

No change in sound impacts is associated with this land exchange. Therefore, the topic of natural soundscapes was dismissed as an impact topic in this document.

Visitor Experience

Very few visitor activities presently take place on the recreation area lands to be exchanged due to limited access. When access over adjoining private land has been permitted, recreation area visitor activity was limited to day hiking. Therefore, visitor experience was dismissed as an impact topic in this document.

Paleontological Resources

There are three geologic formations in the study area that might have paleontological resources: entrada formation, Dakota sandstone, and quaternary aeolian. Paleontological surveys of the thin limestone layers in the entrada did not identify petrified logs or dinosaur tracks. The total surface exposure of the Dakota sandstone in the study area is limited; discovery of important fossils is therefore unlikely. The surface soils in much of the study area are formed on unconsolidated wind-blown dune sands that are probably Late Pleistocene and Holocene in age and they are unlikely to produce fossils. Therefore, paleontological resources were dismissed as an impact topic.

Vegetation and Flora Resources

The study area supports Colorado Plateau desert plant communities and flora. A few species occur in the area that are more characteristic of the Mohave Desert, including shrubby tiquilia, prickly gilia, and turpentine bush. In addition to the native flora, tamarisk, Russian thistle, cheatgrass, and red brome are common exotics. The following principal cold-temperate plant communities are described by Spence/Rowland/Floyd-Hanna/Romme: evergreen shrubland, evergreen shrub-steppe, annual forbland, cold-deciduous shrubland, and cold-temperate barrens. The approximately 312 acres in the exchange area represents less than 0.0005% of the extent of these communities. If fully developed, there would be no consequences to the vegetative and flora communities in the recreation area. Therefore, vegetation and flora resources were dismissed as impact topics in this document.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action alternative, the NPS would retain ownership of existing lands in Glen Canyon NRA which can only be accessed by the public from Highway 89 across gated private property or from BLM land to the west of the recreation area. Therefore, there is little or no public day use and there is no overnight camping. Although open to grazing, use by livestock has been limited due to its topographic isolation and lack of permanent water.

No Action or failure to make this land exchange has a high probability that the adjacent private land, including the exchange parcel east of Highway 89, will be developed which will result in the loss of the existing scenic value. This threatened loss would continue as long as the land is in private ownership.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE OR PROPOSED ACTION

The NPS would exchange 312.5 acres of recreation area land for 122.93 acres of privately-owned land abutting the recreation area as authorized in PL 108-43. The recreation area proposes to acquire lands in fee of approximately 122.93 acres located in the northeast portion of Section 32, Township 43 South, Range 3 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian lying east of US Highway 89 and adjacent to the recreation area. In exchange for this land, the recreation area will convey approximately 312.5 acres in Section 5, Township 44 South, Range 3 East, both parcels of land are in Kane County, Utah (Figure 2). Upon completion of the exchange, the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA will be revised to add the parcel of approximately 122.93 acres and to exclude the parcel of approximately 312.5 acres. The parties involved in this exchange have indicated a desire to proceed with the exchange, and the exchange and boundary adjustments have been authorized by appropriate Congressional legislation (PL 108-43).

Completion of the proposed land exchange would protect the scenic values in the viewshed east of Highway 89, fulfilling the purpose of the recreation area. Completion of the exchange would result in development on the exchanged recreation parcel and adjacent private lands. The exchange does not require any mitigating measures.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The Council on Environmental Quality defines the environmentally preferred alternative as "...the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in the National Environmental Policy Act's §101." Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act states that "... it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to ...

- (1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- (2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

- (3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- (4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
- (5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
- (6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources."

The selection of the proposed alternative is based on the following. The land exchange will ensure protection of recreation area values for succeeding generations, will assure aesthetically pleasing surroundings, can be done with very limited environmental degradation and no health risk, and preserves the scenic resources that add to the public's outdoor recreational use and enjoyment of Lake Powell and the lands adjacent to it.

SUMMARIES

Table 1. No Action Alternative

Effects	Type of effect	Context	Duration	Intensity
Resources				
Threatened and Endangered Species	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None
State Sensitive Species	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None
Wildlife Resources	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None
Cultural Resources	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None
Scenic Resources	Adverse	Local	Long-term	Moderate
Soils and Geologic Resources	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None

Table 2. Proposed Land Exchange Alternative

Effects	Type Of effect	Context	Duration	Intensity
Resources				
Threatened / Endangered Species	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None
State Sensitive Species	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None
Wildlife Resources	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None
Cultural Resources	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None
Scenic Resources	No effect	Site specific	Long-term	None
Soils and Geologic Resources	Adverse	Site Specific	Long-term	Negligible

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

METHODOLOGY

For each impact topic, applicable regulations were identified and the techniques used to perform the analysis were defined. Each impact topic analysis then involved the following steps:

Define issues of concern, based on public scoping.

Identify the geographic area that could be affected.

Define the resource within the area that could be affected.

Compare the resources to the area of potential effect.

Identify the effects caused by the alternative, in comparison to the baseline represented by the continuation of current management practices, to determine the relative change in resource conditions, and to characterize the effects based on the following factors:

- Whether the effect would be beneficial or adverse.
- The area affected by the alternative's effects, such as local or regional.
- Duration of the effect, either short-term or long-term. Unless an impact-topic-specific definition of these terms is provided, the following were used.

A **short-term impact** would last only a few days or weeks.

A **long-term impact** would last several years or more, or would recur periodically over several years.

- Whether the effect would be a direct result of the action or would occur indirectly because of a change to another impact topic. An example of an indirect impact would be increased mortality of an aquatic species that would occur because an alternative would increase soil erosion, which would reduce water quality.
- The intensity of the effect, either negligible, minor, moderate, or major. Impact-topic-specific thresholds for each of these classifications are provided in each impact topic methodology section. Threshold values were developed based on federal and state standards, consultation with regulators from applicable agencies, and discussions with subject matter experts.

Determine cumulative effects by evaluating the effect in conjunction with the past, current, or foreseeable future actions for Glen Canyon NRA and the region.

Determine whether impairment would occur to resources and values that are considered necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of Glen Canyon NRA.

If appropriate, *identify mitigation measures* that may be employed to offset potential adverse impacts.

IMPAIRMENT

The NPS's *Management Policies, 2001*, require analysis of potential effects to determine whether or not actions would impair park resources. The fundamental purpose of the national park system, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the General Authorities Act, as amended, begins with a mandate to conserve park resources and values. NPS managers must always seek ways to avoid or to minimize to the greatest degree practicable, adverse impacts to park resources and values. However, the laws do give the NPS the management discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values, when necessary and appropriate, to fulfill the purposes of a park as long as the impact does not constitute impairment of the affected resources and values. Although Congress has given the NPS the management discretion to allow certain impacts within a park, that discretion is limited by the statutory requirement that the NPS must leave park resources and values unimpaired, unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise. The prohibited impairment is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values. An impact to any park resource or value may constitute impairment, but an impact would be more likely to constitute impairment to the extent that it has a major or severe adverse effect upon a resource or value whose conservation is:

- necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation of the recreation area,
- key to natural or cultural integrity of the recreation area; or
- identified as a goal in the Glen Canyon NRA GMP.

Impairment may result from NPS activities in managing the park, visitor activities, or activities undertaken by concessioners, contractors, and others operating in the park. A determination on impairment is made in the *Environmental Consequences* section for soils, historic structures, museum collections, and monument operations.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ANALYSIS METHOD

The Council on Environmental Quality (1978) regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act requires assessment of cumulative effects in the decision-making process for federal actions. Cumulative effects are defined as "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7). Cumulative effects are considered for both the No Action alternative and the proposed action.

Cumulative effects were determined by combining the effects of the alternative with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Therefore, it was necessary to identify other past, ongoing, or reasonably foreseeable future actions within Glen Canyon NRA and in the surrounding region.

The NPS parcel is bounded on the west by public land managed by the BLM, on the south and east by steep cliffs, and on the north by private land. In the past, the only activity on the proposed NPS exchange parcel was limited livestock grazing and very occasional day hiking because public access is limited. Public access is possible only from the west over public land.

There is a water well and power line on the privately-owned land proposed for exchange and there has been livestock grazing on it.

At the present time, the only activity taking place on either or both exchange lands is livestock grazing. The reasonable foreseeable future activities on the NPS land if there is no exchange includes continued livestock grazing and increased day hiking as the adjacent private land is developed. Reasonable foreseeable future activities on the private land if there is no exchange include residential or commercial development in the viewshed.

No foreseeable development on the private parcel is anticipated if it is exchanged (Proposed Action) and becomes part of Glen Canyon NRA, but there would be a high probability of development of at least some portion of the NPS exchange land because it will potentially become part of a larger development. A large development at this location on the recreation area boundary would not have impacts to adjacent recreation area lands because it would be separated from recreation area lands by a cliff to the south and Highway 89 to the east.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES/STATE SENSITIVE SPECIES

Affected Environment

There are six federally listed endangered (LE) and threatened (LT) species (excluding fish) found in Glen Canyon NRA. These are listed in Table 3 with their Glen Canyon NRA status. Three proposed federal candidate species (C1) are also listed. Of these species, only the bald eagle has been detected within the project boundary. This species typically appears in October or November, and winters in the area around the margins of Lake Powell. Individual birds are occasionally seen flying over the Wahweap area. Bald eagles concentrate their activities near or on Lake Powell shorelines and are only rarely found inland. A seventh listed species, *Asclepias welshii*, is known from dunes several miles west of the project area, but has not been located in Glen Canyon NRA.

This document will be sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources for review and comment.

Table 3. Listed Species

Listed Species	Federal Status	Glen Canyon NRA Status	Within Land Exchange Area
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	LT	Common winter resident	Yes
Southwest willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	LE	Rare spring migrant	No
Mexican spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>)	LT	Rare permanent resident	No
Western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	C1	Rare possible summer resident, rare migrant	No
Navajo sedge (<i>Carex specuicola</i>)	LE	Extremely rare in hanging gardens	No

Listed Species	Federal Status	Glen Canyon NRA Status	Within Land Exchange Area
Jones Cycladenia (<i>Cycladenia jonesii</i>)	LT	Uncommon on Chinle slopes	No
Brady's Pediocactus (<i>Pediocactus bradyi</i>)	LE	Rare in Desert scrub	No
Alcove rock daisy (<i>Perityle specuicola</i>)	C1	Rare in hanging gardens	No
Cutler's milkvetch (<i>Astragalus cutleri</i>)	C1	Extremely rare in desert scrub and badlands	No

Numerous animal species listed on the Utah State sensitive species list either occur or could occur in the area. Sensitive species that have been found in adjacent areas of Wahweap include the Glen Canyon chuckwalla (*Sauromalus obesus*; Lake Powell shoreline only), American white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), Lewis's woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*), long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*), and peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). Other species that may potentially occur include the night lizard (*Xantusia vigilis*), Allen's big-eared bat (*Idionycteris phyllotis*), big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillei*), and kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*).

The Glen Canyon chuckwalla occurs along the shores of Lake Powell, and rarely up side canyons with permanent water. It is unlikely that this large herbivorous lizard forages in the areas within the project boundary, since the shoreline of Lake Powell is more than 1 km to the east of the area.

Of the sensitive bird species, only the peregrine falcon and burrowing owl are likely to occur within the project boundaries. Falcons nest on cliffs throughout the Wahweap and Lake Powell areas and are likely to forage within the area. The owl has been found nesting within 5 km of the project boundary and may actually occur within it, although surveys have failed to reveal any. Ferruginous hawks only occur in migration, typically in late fall or early winter, and are rarely observed in the Wahweap area, with only three local records. The water birds have all been observed in Wahweap Bay during migration, but do not typically go far over land. Bobolink and Lewis's woodpecker are extremely rare vagrants at Glen Canyon NRA, with only one and six records respectively, and none have been recorded near the project area.

Sensitive mammals include primarily bats. Of those species reported in Glen Canyon NRA, all are either migrants or rare residents associated with water and cliffs. It is unlikely that these species reproduce within the project boundary, although they may occasionally forage over the area. No colonies have been reported for those that are colonial in the area. The kit fox is a rarely reported species that has been found in the Wahweap area in the past. Currently, the status of this fox and most of the bats are not well known because of a lack of inventory and monitoring work in the area.

A variety of rare and sensitive plant species are found in the Wahweap area, primarily to the north and west on the Tropic Shale and Straight Cliffs Formation. These include Higgin's biscuitroot (*Cymopterus acaulis* var. *higginisii*), slender camissonia (*Camissonia exilis*), spiny gilia (*Gilia latifolia* var. *imperialis*), tropic goldeneye (*Heliomeris soliceps*), and Utah spurge (*Chamaesyce nephradenia*). No outcrops of these formations are known from the project area, so it is unlikely that these species occur there. Field surveys in May of 2003 failed to reveal any of these species.

Methodology

This section analyzes specific impacts of the proposed management alternatives upon federally listed threatened, endangered, and other sensitive species. Threatened, endangered and state sensitive species data were obtained through Internet access to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Mountain-Prairie Utah State list

and the Utah State Department of Natural Resources Sensitive Species Information list. That data was compared to the current 2002 Glen Canyon NRA species list. The locations of the proposed action were compared to known sensitive species distribution records and habitat types in order to assess potential impacts. The predicted intensity of adverse impacts is articulated according to the following criteria:

- Negligible:*** No listed species of concern are present; no impacts or impacts with only temporary effects are expected.
- Minor:*** Non-breeding animals of concern are present but only in low numbers. Habitat is not critical for survival; other habitat is available nearby. Occasional flight responses by animals are expected, but without interference with feeding, reproduction, or other activities necessary for survival.
- Moderate:*** Breeding listed species are present; listed species are present during particularly vulnerable life-stages such as migration or juvenile stages; mortality or interference with activities necessary for survival expected on an occasional basis, but not expected to threaten the continued existence of the listed species in the park.
- Major:*** Breeding listed species are present in relatively high numbers, and/or listed species are present during particularly vulnerable life stages. Habitat targeted by personal watercraft use or other actions has a history of use by listed species during critical periods and is somewhat limited. Mortality or other effects are expected on a regular basis and could threaten continued survival of the species in the park. A taking under §7 of the Endangered Species Act could occur.

Regulations and Policy

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved for species of special concern in the park:

Desired Condition	Source
Federal- and state-listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats are sustained.	Endangered Species Act; NPS Management Policies, National Environmental Policy Act
Populations of native plant and animal species function in as natural condition as possible except where special management considerations are warranted. (Areas with special management considerations will be determined through management zoning decisions in the GMP.)	Recreation area's enabling legislation; NPS Management Policies
The Service will strive to restore extirpated native plant and animal species to parks when specific criteria are met.	Recreation area's enabling legislation; NPS Management Policies
Management of populations of exotic plant and animal species, up to and including eradication, will be undertaken wherever such species threaten park resources or public health and when control is prudent and feasible.	NPS Management Policies; Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species

Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

Impact Analysis. The exchange will have negligible impacts and is unlikely to adversely effect bald eagles that may occasionally use the area for foraging and resting. Typically, eagles in Glen Canyon NRA are associated with Lake Powell, and rarely stray far from water unless they locate a large dead carcass to scavenge. Because of their wide-ranging movements and opportunistic behavior, they are unlikely to be affected by the exchange and potential future development.

No other listed species or state sensitive species are present.

Cumulative Effects. There would not be any cumulative effects to listed species or state sensitive species.

Conclusion. There would be negligible adverse impacts.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glen Canyon NRA; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the recreation area; or (3) identified as a goal in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values.

Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Impact Analysis. No listed species or state sensitive species are present.

Cumulative Effects. There would not be any cumulative effects to listed species or state sensitive species.

Conclusion. There would be negligible adverse impacts.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glen Canyon NRA; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the monument; or (3) identified as a goal in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Affected Environment

Glen Canyon NRA supports a diverse array of 412 vertebrate species (excluding fish), including 313 birds, 65 mammals, 27 reptiles, and 7 amphibians. Invertebrate species communities have not yet been studied in most portions of the recreation area, but are likely to be extremely diverse.

The desert shrub and shrub-steppe communities in the Wahweap area support a variety of common mammals, reptiles, and birds. Lizards are conspicuous during the day and include side-blotched lizard, Great Basin collared lizard, long-nosed leopard lizard, and western whiptail. The desert short-horned lizard is fairly common but inconspicuous. The most common snake is the gopher snake. Other snakes that occur in the project area include common kingsnake, striped whipsnake, and western rattlesnake. No permanent water sources exist within the area that could support amphibian populations. Occasional temporary pools in dry washes in the area may support the Great Basin spadefoot toad. Surveys have not been done within the land exchange boundaries for this species.

Common mammals in the desert shrub, grassland and cliff communities include numerous rodents, especially deer mouse, Ord's kangaroo rat, white-tailed antelope squirrel, rock pocket mouse, and desert woodrat. Rabbits are common, and include desert cottontail and black-tailed jackrabbit. Carnivores include the American badger, coyote, gray fox, bobcat, and mountain lion. A variety of bats forage over the project area at night, in particular, several species of *Myotis*, western pipistrelle, and pallid bat. No maternal colonies or major roost sites are known from the project boundary in Glen Canyon NRA.

Common breeding birds in the project area associated with cliffs include red-tailed hawk, golden eagle, Say's phoebe, common raven, rock wren, and canyon wren. The desert shrub and grass communities support breeding populations of mourning dove, lesser nighthawk, horned lark, black-throated sparrow, sage sparrow, and house finch. Common winter residents include many of the same species and flocks of white-crowned sparrows and dark-eyed junco.

Methodology

Information was gathered from literature and from Glen Canyon NRA, state, and federal wildlife specialists to determine whether any of the alternatives could potentially disrupt the natural behaviors of wildlife species within 1 mile of the project area. The following are the intensity level definitions used for this impact topic:

Negligible: Wildlife and habitats would not be affected, or the effects would be at or below the level of detection, would be short-term, and the changes would be so slight that they would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence to the wildlife species population.

Minor: Effects on wildlife and habitats would be detectable, although the effects would likely be short-term, localized, and would be small and of little consequence to the species' population. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be simple and successful.

Moderate: Effects on wildlife and habitats would be readily detectable, long-term and localized, with consequences at the population level. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be extensive and likely successful.

Major: Effects on wildlife and habitats would be obvious, long-term, and would have substantial consequences to wildlife populations in the region. Extensive mitigation measures would be needed to offset any adverse effects and their success would not be guaranteed.

Regulations and Policies

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in natural resource management:

Desired Condition	Source
Natural resources will be managed to preserve fundamental physical and biological processes, as well as individual species, features, and plant and animal communities.	NPS Management Policies
The Service will not intervene in natural biological or physical processes, except: when directed by Congress; in some emergencies in which human life and property are at stake; to restore natural ecosystem functioning that has been disrupted by past or ongoing human activities; or when a park plan has identified intervention as necessary to protect other park resources or facilities.	NPS Management Policies
Natural systems in the national park system, and the human influences upon them, will be monitored to detect change. The Service will use the results of monitoring and research to understand the detected change and to develop appropriate management actions.	NPS Management Policies
Biological or physical processes altered in the past by human activities may need to be actively managed to restore them to a natural condition or to maintain the closest approximation of the natural condition in situations in which a truly natural system is no longer attainable.	NPS Management Policies
There may be situations in which an area may be closed to visitor use to protect the natural resources (for example, during an animal breeding season) or for reasons of public safety (for example, during a wildland fire).	NPS Management Policies

Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

Impact Analysis. Wildlife and habitats effect on the NPS parcel would be at or below detection and would be so slight that they would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence to the wildlife species population. There would be no effects on the private parcel.

Cumulative Effects. When development occurs on the NPS parcel and adjacent lands now privately-owned there would be effects on wildlife and habitats which would be detectable, short-term, localized, and would be small or of little consequence to the species population.

Conclusion. The effects would be minor.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glen Canyon NRA; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the recreation area; or (3) identified as a goal in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values.

Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Impact Analysis. There would be no change on the NPS exchange parcel or the private parcel unless the private owner developed the private parcel.

Cumulative Effects. There would be negligible effects on the NPS parcel and minor effects on the private parcel if developed.

Conclusion. There would be negligible effects unless the private parcel was developed and then there would be minor effects.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glen Canyon NRA; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the monument; or (3) identified as a goal in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Affected Environment

Nearly 2300 cultural resource sites have been recorded within the boundaries of Glen Canyon NRA, most of which date to the prehistoric period. Much of the survey work was completed prior to the filling of Lake Powell. Since that time, about 2 percent of the 1.2 million acres within the recreation area have been intensively surveyed. Assuming an average 14 sites per square mile, potentially over 19,000 sites have not yet been identified and recorded.

During the pre-inundation studies of the late 1950s, the University of Utah and Museum of Northern Arizona recorded approximately 900 of the 2300 total sites. The remaining 1400 sites have been recorded during surveys and studies conducted since that time. It is estimated that approximately 60 percent of the 900 sites recorded during the pre-inundation studies (about 550 sites) were destroyed by the rising waters of Lake Powell, leaving about 350 of those sites still in existence today. With the addition of the 1400 sites recorded after the pre-inundation work, approximately 1750 sites remain in the present site pool of recorded sites.

The majority of the prehistoric sites recorded within Glen Canyon NRA date to the Pre-Formative and Formative periods (AD 600 - 1300) of the Anasazi and Fremont cultures, although evidence for Paleo-Indian (9500 - 7000 BC) and Archaic (7000 - 200 BC) period occupations have been observed in limited sections of the recreation area. A small number of proto-historic remains (post-AD 1300) are also present, characterized mostly by ephemeral open sherd and lithic scatters, brush shelters, and diagnostic rock art panels. Historic cultural resources are also present in relatively small numbers.

In Glen Canyon NRA, five general site type categories are recognized. These include alcove sites, open surface sites, historic sites, rock art sites, and traditional cultural properties (TCP). None of these were found on the NPS parcel. There are no TCPs on the NPS parcel although on affiliated tribe identified a potential TCP on privately-owned land outside the study area. An intensive survey of the 312.5 acres identified for the Page One Land Exchange Project was conducted in July 2002 by NPS archeologists. One prehistoric site (42KA05875) and six isolated finds were recorded. The prehistoric site, an archaic lithic scatter, was documented in detail and submitted to the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for a Determination of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (Project U-02-NA-0473n). The Utah SHPO concurred with the NPS recommendation that the site was not eligible based on lack of surface integrity due to grazing and erosion, and on the lack of additional data at the site. The isolated finds were all lithic flakes.

Methodology

In order to analyze the effects of the alternatives on archeological resources, all available information on known archeological sites was compiled. Map locations of archeological sites were compared with locations of proposed developments and proposed modifications to existing facilities.

As noted above, effects to archeological resources can be beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect, or short- or long-term. For the purposes of this analysis, levels of impact to archeological resources were defined as follows:

- Negligible:** Impact is at the lowest levels of detection, barely measurable with no perceptible consequences, either adverse or beneficial, to archeological resources. For purposes of §106, the determination of effect would be *no adverse effect*.
- Minor:** **Adverse:** disturbance of a site(s) results in little, if any, loss of significance or integrity and the National Register eligibility of the site(s) is unaffected. For purposes of §106, the determination of effect would be *no adverse effect*.
Beneficial: maintenance preservation of a site(s). For purposes of §106, the determination of effect would be *no adverse effect*.
- Moderate:** **Adverse:** disturbance of a site(s) does not diminish the significance or integrity of the site(s) to the extent that its National Register eligibility is jeopardized. For purposes of §106, the determination of effect would be *adverse effect*.
Beneficial: stabilization of the site(s). For purposes of §106, the determination of effect would be *no adverse effect*.
- Major:** **Adverse:** disturbance of a site(s) diminishes the significance and integrity of the site(s) to the extent that it is no longer eligible to be listed in the National Register. For purposes of § 106, the determination of effect would be *adverse effect*.
Beneficial: active intervention to preserve the site. For purposes of §106, the determination of effect would be *no adverse effect*.

Regulations and Policies

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved for archeological resources in the park:

Desired Condition	Source
Archeological sites are identified and inventoried, and their significance is determined and documented.	National Historic Preservation Act; Executive Order 11593; Archeological and Historic Preservation Act;
Archeological sites are protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.	Archeological Resources Protection Act; the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation; Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement among the NPS, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (1995); NPS Management Policies, National Environmental Policy Act
In those cases where disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, the site is professionally documented and salvaged.	

Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

Impact Analysis. The proposed action would result in the loss of federal protection for the prehistoric archeological site 42KA5875, the only cultural resource property identified during an intensive survey of the project area. This site has been found, in concurrence with the Utah SHPO, to be ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Development on the NPS parcel would result in potential loss of this resource.

Cumulative Effects. The potential effect would be direct, long-term, and adverse.

Conclusion. There will be a minor adverse effect on cultural resources if the preferred alternative were implemented.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation for Glen Canyon National

Recreation Area; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the recreation area; or (3) identified as a goal in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values.

Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Impact Analysis. The No Action alternative would not affect the identified cultural property.

Cumulative Effects. The effects would be negligible.

Conclusion. There will be no effect on cultural resources if the No Action alternative were implemented.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the recreation area; or (3) identified as a goal in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values.

SCENIC (VISUAL) RESOURCES

Affected Environment

Protection of the scenic values of the recreation area is a legislated purpose of the recreation area. Scenic values are those elements of a landscape that contribute positively, both through the senses and the emotions, to the overall quality of a visitor's enjoyment and use of the recreation area. Scenic resources include the natural and man-made physical features as well as the vegetative communities, wildlife, and other biological resources that give a particular landscape its character and quality. The scenic resources of Glen Canyon NRA are divided into four classes described below. Criteria used to differentiate between scenic resource classes were established in the GMP and include diversity of color, contrast, form, and geologic uniqueness.

Class I – outstanding scenery that typically includes “deep canyons, unique geologic structures, and intricately carved landscapes.”

Class II – superior scenery and may contain just a single property characterized by immensity and/or unique physiographical distinctions.

Class III – interesting but less unique or prominent than Class I or II areas, but, nonetheless, contributing to the overall scenery.

Class IV – unremarkable and among other characteristics they can include “flat, monotonous expanses of shrub or pinyon-juniper communities.”

Scenery throughout Glen Canyon NRA is generally considered high quality and viewsheds are divided into four categories:

1. Viewsheds from *signed or designated overlooks* where the public is encouraged to stop and look because the scene is the attraction.
2. Viewsheds from *marinas* where congregations of visitors and developments encourage viewing scenery.
3. Viewsheds from *major travel routes along the lake surface and from access roads to Glen Canyon NRA* are scenic vistas that are an integral part of the recreation experience both as an initial impression of the recreation area and as a part of the boating and camping experience on and around Lake Powell.

4. Viewsheds from *backcountry areas* include vistas seen from secondary two-wheel and four-wheel roads and hiking routes where a main reason for the visitor to be there is to experience pristine conditions, including unimpeded scenic views.

The NPS parcel of land is visually isolated from the rest of the recreation area by Stud Horse Point. The NPS exchange parcel can only be viewed from the top of the mesa because there is no ground access across private property. It is a Class III area that does not provide a viewshed to recreation area visitors, although it does provide a dramatic scenic backdrop to privately-owned land.

Methodology

Impacts of the project on visual resources were examined and assessed by comparing the existing visual character of the landscape components and features and the degree to which actions that may result from the alternatives would affect (i.e. contrast or conform with) these components and features.

Potential impacts on scenic resources would consist of substantial changes that would alter either (1) existing landscape character, whether foreground, intermediate ground, or background, and would be visible from viewing areas the NPS has established as important, or (2) access to historically important viewing areas. The following intensity level definitions were used for the analysis of visual resource impacts within 1 mile of the project site:

- Negligible:** Changes to visual quality or lighting additions to the landscape would be imperceptible or not detectable.
- Minor:** Changes to visual quality or lighting additions to the landscape would be slightly detectable or localized within a relatively small area and would not alter the landscape character.
- Moderate:** Changes to visual quality or lighting additions to the landscape would be those that are readily apparent, and/or result in changing the character of the landscape such that the changes are long term. Mitigation measures may be partially effective in reducing impacts.
- Major:** Changes to visual quality or lighting additions to the landscape would be substantial, highly noticeable, and/or result in changing the character of the landscape such that the changes are long term. Mitigation measures may be partially effective in reducing impacts.

Regulations and Policies

Current laws and policies require that the following conditions be achieved in visual quality and night skies management:

Desired Condition	Source
The NPS will strive to understand, maintain, restore, and protect the inherent integrity of the natural resources, processes, systems and values of the parks...Natural resources, processes, systems, and values found in parks include:...highly valued associated characteristics such as scenic views.	NPS Management Policies
The Service will preserve, to the greatest extent possible, the natural lightscapes of parks, which are natural resources and values that exist in the absence of human- caused light. Recognizing the roles that light and dark periods and darkness play in natural resource processes and the evolution of species, the Service will protect natural darkness and other components of the natural lightscape in parks. To prevent the loss of dark conditions and of natural night skies, the Service will seek the cooperation of park visitors, neighbors, and local government agencies to prevent or minimize the intrusion of artificial light into the night scene of the ecosystems of parks.	NPS Management Policies

Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

Impact Analysis. The private parcel that would be added to the park under the proposed land exchange meets the criteria to be a Class II area because it lies in a major travel route viewshed. Potential development of this parcel for commercial or residential purposes would have a moderate, long-term, adverse impact on this viewshed.

Cumulative Effects. Long-term protection of visual resources would be assured as private residential or commercial development would not take place.

Conclusion. The exchange would ensure that there were no long-term benefits to recreation area scenic resources but there would be minor changes to visual quality to the NPS parcel as it would be developed.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glen Canyon NRA; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the recreation area; or (3) identified as a goal in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values.

Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Impact Analysis. There would be no change to scenic resources on the NPS parcel or the private parcels.

Cumulative Effects. If there is no land exchange, commercial or residential development on the private parcel east of Highway 89 may result in readily apparent, long-term, changes in the scenic quality of the local landscape resulting in potential, moderate, adverse effects.

Conclusion. The potential impacts would be moderate, adverse and long-term.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glen Canyon NRA; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the recreation area; or (3) identified as a goal in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values.

SOILS AND GEOLOGY

Affected Environment

Current conditions are typified by well drained, often shallow soils, with low soil organic matter percentage, and elements of organic carbon (C), nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P), sulfur (S), and potassium (K) tending to congregate near the soil surface (Skujins, 1991). Soils tend to be young, with poorly developed soil horizons. Soil structure is composed of wind-blown, fine-to- medium course sand, with a well-defined cemented zone or caliche pan. This cemented layer is usually composed of compounds of calcium carbonate, gypsum, or silica. The depth of the pan varies with topography and soil porosity; however, it is most common at relatively shallow depths. There are three primary soils within the affected environment: casmos family rock outcrop, casmos complex rock outcrop (less than half the study area is this soil), and pagina soil complex (less than half the study area is this soil).

The casmos family rock outcrop occurs mainly as cliffs and ledges, but some areas of slickrock are included. Very little of this soil exists within the land exchange area. There will likely be no significant impact on this soil or the associated environment.

The casmos complex rock outcrop is typically found on benches with slopes of 8 to 15 percent. About half of the study area consists of this soil. A portion of this soil may be affected by development and increased ground disturbing activities on the NPS parcel after the exchange.

The pagina soil complex is typically found on convex ridges and upper alluvial fans with slopes of 2 to 8 percent. About half of the study area consists of pagina soil complex. A portion of this soil and the associated environment may be affected by development and increased ground disturbing activities on the NPS parcel after the exchange.

Methodology

The impact assessment for soils and geology focused on effects the alternatives would have on geologic processes, including the formation and conservation of soil resources within 1 mile of the project site. Actions for the project could affect soil resources through accelerated erosion, soil loss, or soil removal. The analysis was conducted by examining the types of soils and amount of area that would be disturbed or paved and applying knowledge of expected effects under each alternative, based on professional judgment and past experience with similar projects. The following definitions were used to assess the intensity of impact:

Negligible: Soils or geologic features would not be affected, or, if affected, effects would not be measurable. Any effects on soil productivity or fertility would be slight, short-term, and would occur in a relatively small area.

Minor: The effects on soils or geologic features would be detectable, but likely short-term. Effects on soil productivity or fertility would be small, as would be the area affected. If mitigation were needed to offset adverse effects, it would be relatively simple to implement and would likely be successful.

Moderate: The effects on soil or geological features would be readily apparent, long-term, and slightly change the soil or geologic characteristics over a relatively large area. Mitigation measures would probably be necessary to offset adverse effects and would likely be successful.

Major: The effect on soil or geological features would be readily apparent, long-term, and substantially change the soil or geologic characteristics over a large area in and out of the recreation area. Mitigation measures to offset adverse effects would be needed, extensive, and their success could not be guaranteed.

Regulations and Policies

Current laws and policies require that the following condition be achieved in the park for geologic resources:

Desired Condition	Source
Natural soil resources and geologic processes function in as natural condition as possible, except where special management considerations are allowable under policy (areas of special management considerations will be determined through management zoning decisions in the GMP).	Park enabling legislation; NPS Management Policies

Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

Impact Analysis. Impacts of the exchange would be negligible.

Cumulative Effects. If development takes place on the land the NPS exchanges under the proposed alternative there would be a site-specific, long-term, negligible adverse impact on soils.

Conclusion. There would be a negligible adverse impact.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glen Canyon NRA; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the recreation area; or (3) identified as a goal

in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values.

Impacts of the No Action Alternative

Impact Analysis. There would be no effects to soils or geologic resources.

Cumulative Effects. There would be no effects on NPS resources.

Conclusion. There would be no effect.

Because there would be no major adverse impacts to a resource or value whose conservation is (1) necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation and proclamation of Glen Canyon NRA; (2) key to the natural or cultural integrity of the monument; or (3) identified as a goal in the recreation area's GMP or other relevant NPS planning documents, there would be no impairment of the recreation area's resources or values

CONSULTATION/COORDINATION

PUBLIC NOTICE

Existing Glen Canyon NRA mailing lists were utilized to notify federal, state, and local agencies, as well as organizations and individuals, of the availability of this environmental assessment of the proposed land exchange and to notify them of the comment period. A press release announcing its availability and the comment period was also issued.

A Notice of Realty Action was published November 26, 2003 which initiated a 45-day public comment period.

The Notice of Realty Action (see text below) was published in the following newspapers on November 5, 12, and 19, 2003: *Lake Powell Chronicle*, Page, Arizona and *Southern Utah News*, Kanab, Utah.

AGENCY: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ACTION: NOTICE OF REALTY ACTION – PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF FEDERALLY OWNED LAND FOR PRIVATELY-OWNED LAND, BOTH WITHIN KANE COUNTY, UTAH,

GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the authority contained in the Act of July 1, 2003, (Public Law 108-43, 117 Stat. 841), the Secretary of the Interior has been authorized to acquire certain lands by exchange and is authorized, upon completion of said exchange, to revise the boundaries of Glen Canyon NRA accordingly.

DATE: The effective date for this notice shall be the date of the *Federal Register* publication in which this notice appears.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Realty Officer, Land Resources Program Center, Intermountain Region, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87504-9728, 505-988-6810.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: The above-cited Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain privately-owned lands adjacent to Glen Canyon NRA for federally owned lands within the recreation area boundary. Upon completion of this exchange, the boundaries of Glen Canyon NRA will be revised to add the parcel now adjacent to the recreation area and to exclude the parcel now inside the recreation area. Land added to the recreation area shall be administered as part of the park in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable thereto. The lands to be exchanged are generally described as follows:

Federally owned parcel

Tract No. 06-128, a parcel of land in Section 5, Township 44 South, Range 3 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, containing 312.50 acres, more or less.

Privately-owned parcel

Tract No. 06-127, a parcel of land in section 32, Township 43 South, Range 3 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, containing 122.93 acres, more or less.

The value of the properties exchanged shall be determined by a current fair market value appraisal. If they are not approximately equal, the following applies: In the event the federally owned property is higher in value than the privately-owned property, the values shall be equalized by cash payment in order to complete the exchange. If the privately-owned property is higher in value than the federally owned property, no cash payment to equalize values shall be made.

For a period of 45 calendar days from the date of this notice, interested parties may submit comments to the above address. Adverse comments will be evaluated, and this action may be modified or vacated accordingly. In the absence of any action to modify or vacate, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

AGENCIES/TRIBES/ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED

Fish and Wildlife Service

Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Meetings were held with the following affiliated American Indian Tribes:

Kaibab Paiute Tribe

Hopi Tribe

San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe-White Mesa Ute Band

Navajo Nation

LeChee Chapter

Gap/Bodaway Chapter

Coppermine Chapter

Kaibeto Chapter

Inscription House Chapter

Navajo Mountain Chapter

Oljato Chapter

Shonto Chapter

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LIST OF RECIPIENTS

Federal Agencies

Bureau of Land Management

Grand Staircase-Escalante NM

Arizona Strip Field Office

Kanab Resource Area

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Indian Tribes

Navajo Nation

LeChee Chapter

Gap/Bodaway Chapter

Coppermine Chapter

Kaibeto Chapter

Inscription House Chapter

Navajo Mountain Chapter

Oljato Chapter

Shonto Chapter

Kaibab Paiute Tribe

Hopi Tribe
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe - White Mesa Ute Band

State and Local Agencies

Utah Governor's Office
Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Utah Division of Water Quality
Utah State Historic Preservation Office
Utah State Parks - Lake Powell
Kane County Commissioners
Garfield County Commissioners
San Juan County Commissioners
Coconino County Board of Supervisors
City of Page
 Mayor
 City Council
City of Big Water
 Mayor
 City Council

Organizations

Foundation for North America Wild Sheep
Grand Canyon Trust
National Parks & Conservation Association
Page-Lake Powell Chamber of Commerce
Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance

Individuals

The Honorable Robert F. Bennett, United States Senate
The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, United States Senate
The Honorable Jim Matheson, United States House of Representatives
The Honorable Rick Renzi, United States House of Representatives
Mr. Charles D. Hepworth, Kanab Cattle Co.

REFERENCES

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

- 2000 “Strategic Plan for Glen Canyon NRA and Rainbow Bridge National Monument, October 1, 2000-September 5, 2005.” Glen Canyon NRA, Page, Arizona.
- 1995 *The Spence/Romme/Floyd-Hanna/Rowlands (SRFR) Classification, Version 4.0, John R. Spence, February 2002.* Glen Canyon NRA, Page, Arizona.
- 1979 *Final Environmental Impact Statement, General Management Plan, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.* Intermountain Region, Denver, Colorado.